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Over 700 physicians continually using CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters in their families is GUAR-ANTY of their PURITY and WHOLESOMENESS.

New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Lord Salisbury made an explana-General Blood reached Fort Chakdara, in Chittral, and relieved the besieged garrison; many tribesmen were killed. ——Plans for strengthening the Italian Navy are under serious consideration. ——In a yacht race off the isle of Wight the Bona, belonging to the Duke of Abruzzi, beat the Emperor William's and the Prince of Wales's yachts, on time allowance.

Prince of Wales's yachts, on time allowance.

DOMESTIC.—A majority of the faculty of Brown University signed a protest urging the corporation to reconsider its views concerning President Andrews. — The President and Mrs. McKinley gave an informal reception at their hotel on Lake Champlain to neighboring citizens. — Bishop John P. Newman was the principal speaker at the Northfield Conference. — Commissioner Hermann, of the General principal speaker at the Northfield Conference.

Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, defined the policy of the Administration with regard to preservation of the forests.

Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers and leader of the strikers in Pennsylvania, was arrested on charges of inciting to riot.

A number of idle factories resumed operations, glving employment to a large number of men.

Persons going to the Clondyke to dig gold are likely to suffer great hardships.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Colonel Smith was

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Colonel Smith was sworn in a Police Commissioner; he had a con-ference with President Moss and Mr. Andrews, and it was apparent that they had reached an understanding to act together; Chief Conlin may understanding to act together the bed is civil bed is civil red a move is to be made against disorderly houses and policy-shops. —— Ground was broken for the laying of the pneumatic tubes of the Tubular Dispatch Company, for rapid transmission of mails, — A consolidation of all the gas and electric lighting companies of New-Jersey was reported to be well under way. — The New-York Yacht Club cruise started from Glen Cove. — Surrogate Arnold handed down a decision sustaining the will of William Ivison, which had been contested. — Augusta Mahler was found shot light by fig. at No. 304 West Forty-secondthe Tubular Dispatch Company, tested. August and her flat, at No. 304 West Forty-second-dead in her flat, at No. 304 West Forty-second-st, and her husband, August Mahler, was ar-rested. Henry Aubert and his wife, of Jers-City, committed suicide by inhaling illumi nating gas. —— New-York beat Brooklyn at baseball by a score of 9 to 8 at Eastern Park. THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees: lowest, 71; average, 77%.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per worth or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired.

EXPERT GOVERNMENT. President McKinley's new amendments to the Civil Service rules are universally regarded as marking the final establishment of the principle that the Government of the United States is to be conducted by trained and expert talent, instend of being left to the bungling of ignorant tyres. In the face of all the pressure of the spoilsmen he has not only extended the requirement making merit the test of entrance into the sorvice, but has also set up safeguards for the protection of competent employes in the service. It is hardly possible that anything can occur hereafter to reverse this tendency. We n ty look forward confidently to the day when the defects of detail incident to the growth of the system shall have been corrected, and when all Government functionaries, except those having to do with the determination of policies to make them responsive to the people's will as expressed from time to time, shall obtain and hold office solely because they can do efficient

To shut off and kill once for all the great mass of office-seekers means an almost incalculable benefit to the public business. A report has just been going the rounds that Senator Mason, of Hillnois, has received no less than three thousand letters in one day asking his help to get office. No doubt other members of Congress are having corresponding calls on their attention, and the pressure on appointing officers from President to postmasters is tremendous. No man can give even passing notice to this flood of applications and have any time or strength left for the legitimate duties of his office. patronage broker shines neither as an administrator nor a legislator. So true is this that thoughtfully ambitious officials, who scorn amateur notions of politics and are thoroughly practical in their views, have concluded that the merit system is their only protection. Congressmen often say that the demands on them for compensation for inestimable party and per-

sonal service come in nine cases out of ten from men who were utterly useless to the party To drive these fellows out of business is as much of a relief to the official as to the public But more important than this relief is the putting of business into expert hands. In the day of small things anybody who was honest could look after public affairs. Our Govern ment was administered on that plan for a long time. The National bookkeeping in Jackson's day was not such as to do credit to a country store of our time. When it was proposed to have double-entry bookkeeping in one of the Departments the chief said: "Why, the Gov-"ernment will never pay for two sets of clerks "to keep two sets of books," and single entry was used for many years thereafter. But the Federal Gevernment is no longer an overgrown town meeting, and methods which did well enough in a town meeting do not suit the complex business of a continent. Every private enterprise cast them off long before the Government awoke to the necessity. Now, however, we are realizing that trained experience is as much needed in the affairs of 70,000,000 people as in those of one man. That conclusion means that hereafter the men elected to put in force policies are to have the aid of subordinates who

know how to carry out those policies without

bungling and loss. The people will not the less

govern, but they will govern through an organ-

of through a clumsy and inefficient machine.

THE RIDGEWOOD PARK FATALITY.

There seems to be no doubt that the exhibition given at Ridgewood Park on Sunday evening by McDonnell, ending in his death, was a violation of the law which requires the use of a netting or other safety appliances at such performances. In behalf of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with which McDonnell had a contract, it is formally declared that the company had engaged him for one week. exclusive of Sunday night, and that he must have made an independent arrangement with the lessee of the park for the exhibition which resulted fatally. Whatever the facts may be as to this particular performance, it is evident that either in ignorance or wilful disregard of the law McDonnell had been hired to ride his bicycle on a lofty wire, and in so doing to incur just such a risk as the law with good reason forbids. The responsibility ought to be fixed, and, if possible, a suitable penalty imposed on those who were instrumental in causing the performer's death.

It is not merely the value of a human life which the law relating to such feats of skill and daring takes into account. While human nature remains what it is, a large number of persons will continue to be fascinated by perilous exploits. Doubtless a man riding a bicycle on a wire carrying an electric current by which he is illuminated is a spectacular object, at which scarcely anybody within sight of it could refrain from looking. Doubtless also the feat requires an amazing control of the muscles and nerves, but it is equally sure that if performed at a distance of only a few inches instead of many feet from the ground it would excite only a languid interest. The element of extreme danger is what allures spectators, and the appeal thus made is to a sentiment which ought not to be encouraged. Explorers, mountainclimbers, aeronauts and many other daring men eagerly accept chances which may be as desperate as any that the slack-wire performer or the "bridge jumper" or the navigator of the Niagara Rapids confronts; but the former generally earn something more than cash by their exploits. Even though love of adventure is the motive which impels them to risk their lives, they nevertheless make important contributions to the sum of human knowledge, and there is an element of nobility in their defiance of danger. But there is nothing noble about reckless ness which has no other object than to derive a profit from curiosity made keen by the possibility of disaster.

This is one of the considerations justifying the law which was violated in Ridgewood Park on Sunday evening. It is a reasonable and good law, and it ought to be rigidly enforced.

MORE BRIDGES AND BETTER FERRIES.

After January 1, 1898, the great community whose millions of people occupy Manhattan Island, Staten Island, the western part of Long Island and the southern part of the mainland of the Empire State will become one huge municipality. The welding of the various elements of this mighty metropolis should be promoted and strengthened by the rapid development of all practicable means of communication between all the divisions of the vast area which will compose the Greater New-York. It is a matter of deep regret that the people of New-York, of Staten Island, of Long Island and of the region beyond the Harlem did not awake a half-century ago to a conviction of the superb future that was before them. If the citizens of these regions had realized fifty years ago how magniticent would be the expansion of all this terri tory they might have enlarged many streets which could have been enlarged then at moderate expense; many crooked paths might have been made straight then; many new roads and avenues might have been our through then with no extravagant outlay, and ample preparations might have been set on foot for the noble city which next year will take its place as second among the cities of the world. Not only were the people of fifty years ago short-sighted and remiss in regard to the potentialities of New-York City and its suburbs, but the citizens of only a few years ago failed to look ahead and to make ready for the tremendous expansion which is now manifest on every hand, and which will go on with accelerated speed in the last years of this century and through the centuries to come. It is true that many lines of surface travel and many miles of structures on stills have been but through in New-York and Brooklyn, on Staten Island, and above the Harlem within recent years. Striking advances have been made in the speed with which cars are run in every part of the domain of the Greater New-York. It takes far less time to get from the most distant limit of Brooklyn to the remotest spot in the present New-York than it took a few years ago. Nevertheless, it is obvious that a great deal remains to be achieved in shortening the time of travel between the divisions of the Greater New-York and in increasing the facilities and comforts of such

No doubt the exasperating delays which have beset the work of the Rapid Transit Commission on Manhattan Island will be overcome within a few years at most, and even the most violent and embittered enemies of a true rapidtransit system in this metropolis will find themselves discomfited and routed utterly before the new century begins. From the Battery to Williamsbridge the boroughs are now teeming with schemes for transporting the millions of passengers which must be transported every day in the near future. Brooklyn also is fertile in similar plans, and the projectors of various systems are auxious to search out even the remotest nooks and corners and recesses of Staten

The need of additional bridges between Manhattan Island and Long Island is serious and urgent. The commission which has in charge the construction of the new East River bridge is acting with energy, and seems to be pushing the work with all possible speed. The present Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge is trying to broaden still further the means of transit over that structure. It is unfortunate that the tedlous walts in putting together the Blackwell's Island bridge have been so prolonged. That bridge will be an improvement of solid worth, and it will bring about momentous changes. The necessary capital ought to be raised within a short time, and the structure should be finished with all the haste com patible with absolute safety. Blackwell's Island bridge is a pressing need. Other bridges also ought to be set up between Manhattan Island and Long Island within a few years. The provision of a great variety of thoroughfares between the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of Brooklyn should be secured at the earli-

est practicable date. But the ferry companies can do a great deal for the benefit of the people of the Greater New-York if they will act with public spirit and with enterprise. Some of the ferryboats on the North River are noble vessels-spacious, swift, well constructed and ingeniously adapted to be widely useful to the public. But many of the ferry companies whose boats traverse the East River. and many of the companies whose vessels run down the harbor, and others whose routes touch various points in New-Jersey, are far behind the times in every way. Their boats are slow, uncomfortable and much too small in many cases. Several of these ferries are dismally un-

a matter of weight that the city authorities should exercise every power which the law permits them to employ in bringing about an improvement in the service on every ferry line which runs from any part of New-York City. wherever such improvement is possible. Companies which are misers toward the public should be compelled-if it is legally possible to compel them-to supply better service. The Legislature of 1898 should act, if any action is necessary, to segure better results on many of our ferries. Possibly under the charter of the Greater New-York the officials of the new municipality may be able to extort from grasping and penurious ferry companies something approaching a satisfactory service. It is not meant in this article to assert that all the ferry companies are in fault. Some of the North River lines provide a service which is thoroughly acceptable. Certain other lines, however, are in the hands of men of narrow minds, who are grabbing at every penny of profit which they can lay their hands upon at the instant, and are so lacking in breadth of view and foresight that they fail to understand that the policy which will prove most profitable to them in the long run will be to meet the public wishes with open hands. The Greater New-York must have many more bridges, and it must have 9 better ferry service on many lines.

AN URGENT NEED.

During the fortnight of rainy weather which followed a dry and fair St. Swithin's Day few thoughts were turned countryward. The city was more comfortable. But with the incoming of August true midsummer days have dawned. It is warm, and growing warmer. There is a prospect of sultry days and all but stifling nights. The terrors of the dog star will be upon the town, and all who can will flee its precincts, for coolness and shade and fresh air in rural places. It is a time when men may well think of those who, not only for comfort but for health and life itself, need thus to go to the country, but have not the means to do so. Nature itself, in all her elements, is making day and night the strongest of appeals for generous contributions to the Fresh Air Fund.

In a brief business statement a week ago it was shown that the work of the Fund had already outstripped the contributions by more than \$2,000. To-day the same state of affairs exists in a more marked degree. Down to and including yesterday the Fund has sent to the country for two weeks each no less than 7,877 children. The cost of doing so at last year's very low rate, \$2.39 each, amounts to \$18,826.03. Receipts to date have been only \$14,58694. That is a generous sum, but it leaves a deficit in the treasury of the Fund of \$4,239 09. That ought to be made up at once. Provision ought to be made, also, for the expenses of the 600 more children who are to be forwarded to country homes this week, and for the thousands who are to be, or who should be and may be, forwarded during the remainder of the season.

Frankly, the question must now be answered by the friends and patrons of the Fund, and by all benevolently disposed people who may read these lines. Is the work of the Fund to go on or is it to come to an untimely end? The manager of the Fund has in his desk lists of many hundreds of children who ought to be sent to the country, and of scores of hospitable country homes to which they are cordially invited. But he cannot accept the invitations and send the children unless money for transportation is provided. Shall it not be provided at once? Never yet has the appeal been made in vain. Never yet have the friends of the Fund failed to meet, with their generous contributions, the opportunities afforded by country hospitality. It is not to be believed that they will fall to do so now. But every day counts. The season is already beginning to wane. There are only four weeks left. What is to be done must be done onickly.

There is urgent need of \$4,239.09 to-day to balance accounts, and of \$1,500 more by the end of the week. Then if contributions con tinue to come in at that rate the Fund will continue to do its work at the present rate from now till the first of September, and make this a record year in Fresh Air charity. The children are ready and longing and needing to go, The country homes are ready and eager to receive them. The administrators of the Fund are ready and anxious to do the work. All that is needed is the money, every cent of which will be sacredly devoted to the exact and exclusive purpose for which it is given. Surely, it will come. It will not be said that in this year of returning prosperity good works were allowed to languish. It will not be said that the hospitality of the country outstripped the generosity of this imperial city.

CONVICTS STILL GO CRAZY.

Convicts are utterly unaccommodating. They continue to go mad when idle with the same persistency in the vacation season as in the dead of winter. It is not only inconsiderate but extremely inconvenient for themselves. The difficulty of prosecuting any enterprise, partic plarly one of a public nature, is greatly enhanced by the hot weather. It is now nearly two weeks since the announcement that seven prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary who had been driven insane by lack of work horrified all humane persons. Immediately thereafter The Tribune pointed out the East Side Lands as a proper field for beneficial labor which would not compete with that of honest men and The Tribune and "The Brooklyn Eagle, with no possible object but the public welfare, have since that time persistently urged action to fit the situation. Whether petty jealousy where there is no need of jealousy, or absorption in some more important subject, has kept others silent, we do not pretend to understand. Meanwhile the lunatic mill has been grinding out its grist. Yesterday it was announced that another poor fellow had been made to lose his reason for the crime of having slept in a coal bin and having no visible means of support The sane prisoners are almost in a panic for fear they may have to join the procession to Matteawan.

Perhans it was inevitable that any proposi tion looking to official action in a new direction to meet a crisis should require a campaign of education. We may consider the lunatics already made as the sacrifice which is the price of all improvement. But for their suffering indefinite idleness might have been the lot of their fellows. Now there is certainly an awakening and a prospect of speedy relief. The latest case shows that the first apprehensions were not exaggerated, and emphasizes the need of immediate and large provision of outdoor labor for these convicts who have been so long locked in cells that wholesale madness is impending. It is easy for small-minded persons who make it a business to oppose any reform that anybody else proposes to sneer at the demand that conviets have work as sickly sentimentality which concerns itself more for lawbreakers than for honest men. But though honest men may have great hardships, they are not compelled to go mad by law. If a judge should sentence even a murderer "to be confined to a cell in the Kings "County Penitentiary until your mind gives way and madness overcomes you, and may God 'have pity on your living death," the world would recoil at the horror. Yet that is just what for all practical purposes judges are do

letting them go free for humanity's sake. No

ism perfected and brought up to date instead | suited to the needs of the present day. It is | judge, no jury, no public opinion, will make insanity the penalty for vagrancy, or larceny or forgery. The remedy is plainly in sight. It is the completion of public works which will not be undertaken if free laborers have to be hired for them. Thus will the State be benefited, the prisoners relieved and free labor left

in the enjoyment of all its rights. The action of the Charities Commissioners yesterday formally tendering the labor of the prisoners free to the Park Department will certainly be approved by the popular conscience. Gommissioner Dettmer has accepted the offer, and if he makes use of the prisoners without delay the work of making mantacs may be stopped. We hope he will employ them on the East Side Lands rather than on the Dyker Meadow Park, because the former tract is nearer the Penitentlary and offers the best chance for a successful experiment without delay in preparation, and also because it is more conspicuous, The suggestion to hide this enterprise under a bushel because of some Ill-defined fear of its being unpopular with demagogues and cranks is one which no courageous and high-minded official such as Mr. Dettmer is need for a moment consider. The making by convicts of a park before the eyes of all men, to be enjoyed by all men, without injury to any man, will go far to remove prejudice, instil common-sense and prepare for a permanent solution of the convict labor problem. An officer can discredit his own action in no more effective way than by doing his duty as if he were ashamed to do it. Mr. Dettmer is not ashamed, and should

THE EVILS OF FALSE WITNESS.

give no enemy the chance to say that he is.

An instructive example of the mischief a published lie may do comes fresh to hand from India. A paper printed at Chandernagor, which is so vile in tone that it is excluded from the British-Indian mails, printed a story about an outrage committed upon two Indian women by two British soldiers. It created a sensation among the lower classes, who read such stuff, and incited some of them to commit several murders, by way of vengeance. A "professor" named Gokhlee, in a so-called "college" in that region, took the incident up as a text for incendiary appeals for a rising against British rule. Some of the Radical papers in England repeated the cry, and denounced the infamy of their own Government. And in America and all over the world there were bitter criticisms of the awful despotism which India suf-

Now, the fact is there was not a word of truth in the story. The passions of the mob were roused by a lie. Murders were committed because of a lie. The heroic men who have been saving India from pestilence and famine were maligned and menaced because of a lie. Fanatical agitation was set afoot all over the empire by a wanton and obscene lie. And now the respectable mouthpiece of the libel, the Deccan "professor," admits that there was no truth in it; he was "misled by the persons from whom he got the information"; and he unreservedly withdraws the charges he made, and will apologize to the Government. He may well do so, but he can never undo the mischief

The incident is not unique. One-half the domestic "uprisings" and international bickerings have their origin in equally baseless utterances. Examples are as numerous here as elsewhere. Some hare-brained fool or unscrupulous schemer announces the discovery of a mare's nest; a sensational press screams out wild ululations; and the unthinking part of the populace is quickly in a frenzy. Thus arise breaches of peace, prejudices and animosities and a thousand other reproaches upon the intelligence and character of mankind. This tragic incident at Poonah is one of the latest, though not the most extreme, example of the evil a lie may do. If it does not serve to restrain the bearers of false witness, it should be a warning to the people not to believe too readily the worst tales that are set affoat.

SUNDAY BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

Sunday bicycle accidents appear to be in creasing. Old-fashloned Christians who believe in punishment by special providences will, of course, find in this fact a confirmation of their theory. For if wheelmen would not ride on Sunday they would not get hurt. Unfortunately, however, accidents to wheelmen are not restricted to Sunday. So until the theory of special providences is more clearly proved, some other cause for the numerous bicycle accidents on Sunday will have to be looked for.

And we shall not have to look far. A large proportion of the mishaps of bievele riders on Sunday are caused by their own carelessness rashness or folly. Many of the dangers that beset cycling on weekdays are absent on Sundays. In the streets of cities and on country roads there are no trucks and few other vehicles. besides which many wheelmen are in the habit on Sunday of riding on special bicycle paths and tracks, where they are subjected to no outside interference whatever. Under such circomstances, therefore, the number of accidents to wheelmen on Sunday ought to be unusually small. For it is the safest day of all the week for them.

But the very fact that the conditions are so favorable for cycling on Sunday becomes a prolific source of danger. For it begets in riders a feeling that there are no dangers to guard against, and that feeling makes them reckless They forget that the wheel, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master; and they do foolhardy things for which there is no possible excuse. Many wheelmen fail to realize that the enormous number of wheelmen who are riding on a pleasant Sunday is in itself a source of danger. Even if every rider was careful, there are possibilities of accident in the close prox imity of so many riders, entailing upon each rider a double measure of caution. The careful rider, however, must take account of the fact that many riders are beedless and care less; and he must be constantly on his guard to meet situations of danger caused by such careless riders. Forgetfulness of this fact, to gether with an insane desire to "scorch," or make some big record, is responsible for many of the deplorable accidents that occur on Sun-

The dry St. Swithin's Day gave us two weeks of rain and cold; but now we seem to be running into as hot and dry a spell as the wettest of St. Swithin's Days could have sent us.

Whether the Board of Education ought to a sume full charge of and responsibility for the vacation schools may be a debatable question, but there is no doubt that they serve an excellent purpose and ought to be generously sus-

It is an uncommonly sanguine free-trader who can see free trade in the new Canadian high protective tariff wall against the world with a slightly lower stile for the British. But the freetrade propaganda is in an unpromising state just at present, and perhaps Canada is the best free. trade specimen to be found.

Another "scorcher" has been killed, but the fools who ride bicycles are not yet all dead.

There is probably a good deal of gold in the Clondyke region, in placer mines, but there is probably a great deal more in various parts of ing in this State to-day, and before long it will Alaska in quartz mines. be a question of finding work for criminals or

Mr. Gladstone in 1887; "All bounties on sugar

'are, in my opinion, based on folly and injustice, "and I hope that all men of all parties will wish well to every effort to destroy them." Mr. Gladstone-the same Mr. Gladstone-in 1897: "Our sugar-growers are very ili-used in the mat-

The new Police Commissioner shows good sense in refusing to talk about matters with which he has yet to acquaint himself.

ter of the bountles."

With the austere "Saturday Review" speaking of a man lying "suicided," the time seems opportune for some remarks about American corruption of English speech.

More trouble. England grabbing a lot more islands. This time it is the Solomon group, or part of it. To be exact, two of the smallest members of it. Another insidious attack upon the integrity and independence of the United States. Et cetera. But the fact is, those islands, which are near the Australian coast, have belonged to Great Britain for more than eleven years, and her ownership of them has been known, recognized and acquiesced in for the last eleven years, three months and twenty-seven days, or ever since the Solomon Islands and the eastern half of Papua were, by formal treaty, divided between her and Germany. The next scare news will probably be that the Dutch have taken Holland.

PERSONAL.

Monsignor Joseph Schroeder, of the Catholic University in Washington, is in Rome, and it is believed that he will use all his influence with the Vatican to prevent the appointment of Archbishop Keane as Archbishop of New-Orleans.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.-Rear-Admiral James N. Miller has arrived in this city. He will sail on the steamship China, which starts on Thursday, Honolulz, where he will relieve Admiral Beardslee as commander of the Pacific Squadron of the United States Navy. apart for the use of the President and those who

"William McKinley and wife, Canton," is the plain entry on the register of the Hotel Cham-

Senator Mason, of Illinois, says that he is going to write for the magazines in order to pay for Ms vacation.

When Authory Hope was asked the other day if he would write a book giving his impressions of the United States after his coming visit, he said: shall be there too long to write my impressions. I understand that no traveller ever writes a book who stays in a country more than a week, and I shall be in America three months at least."

Fanny Crosby, of this city, the blind hymn-writer, who is now seventy-seven years old, is speaking at Gospel meetings this week in Philadelphia.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster as Bishop Coadjutor (Episcopal) of Connecticut will take place in Trinity Church, New-Haven, in October, and the exact date will be de-cided upon within a few days. At the same time there will be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the consecration of the late Bishop Jarvis, who was the second bishop of the Geesse of Connecti-cut. Bishop Jarvis's consecration took place in Trinity Church one hundred years ago in October. The joint ceremonies will occupy three days.

A few weeks ago there were disquieting rumors regarding the health of the composer, Verdi. These were, happily, without foundation. He has just taken a trip to Milan, where his numerous adhis eighty-three years. From there he went to Montecatini, where he usually spends his summers. The Italians propose to celebrate, on October 13, his next birthday anniversary. For this occasion there is being prepared an edition in several languages of the first score which he signed. This work, "Oberto, Count of Bonifacio," will be played on that day in all the principal theatres in Italy.

It is announced that Sarah Bernhardt intends to play in London the title rôle in "Hamlet." If her attempt is crowned with success—which a Parisian critic thinks is certain—she will play "Hamlet" in Paris next winter.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Superintendent Green, of the Congressional Library, has devised an ingenious arrangement for removing dust from the books before they are placed upon the new shelves. He has attached an ordinary rubber hose to the air compressor belong-ing to the pneumatic tube system, and, to use his language, will just "turn the hose" on the dusty books. Instead of water, however, a stream of air, flowing out under heavy pressure, will do the work. To the end of the hose is attached a broad nozzle, one-sixteenth of an inch by four inches in size, which will enable the air to play upon the books in a stream the shape of a brush. The plan has been tried with success upon the collections that have already been brought over, and it is expected that every book will go into its new quarters free from dust.

Equal to the Occasion.—"The trouble with your machine," said the scoffer in the buggy, "probably is that it was tired when you started out."
"Yes, sir," answered the cyclist by the roadside still plying his air-pump vigorously; "but it's getting its second wind."—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Cleveland Plain Dealer" says that a Cleve land man who recently returned from a trip through England, winding up with the Jubilee week in London, was asked what was the most curious thing he saw when abroad.

'Well," he answered, "the thing which forcibly appealed to my American delight in the exaggerated form of humor was a sign over a Salvation Army barracks in Leeds. I stumbled t one afternoon while strolling aimlessly about, Here is a literal copy of the inscription:

Souls Renovated While You Wait.

Practical Advice.—"What do you recommend as the safest way to reach the Clondyke gold dig-gings, Rivers"—"In my opinion, Brooks, the safest way to reach Clondyke gold is by heirship."—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Jesuit missions in Alaska," says "The Baltiheart of the gold region. The land consists of about three acres, which was purchased by the head of the mission, the Rev. William H. Judge, a few years ago for a church, school and graveyard It is in the richest part of the Clondyke region. and, provided some one does not jump the Jesuit claim, the returns should be large. The Jesuits however, are men of peace, and are hardly strong enough in that wild territory to maintain their rights in case an effort should be made to push them out."

The boom of prosperity has struck one Kansus editor at least. He says: "Our road tax this year was \$1, and as we couldn't pay it we have been sentenced to work on the road for fifteen days. There will be no issue of this paper for the next two weeks. But the county will have to board us, so we expect to come out about \$6 ahead."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

There is a great scarcity of cents in Toronto caused by the fifteen thousand Epworth Leaguers who were there last week carrying off about fifty thousand of the copper coin as souvenirs,

Yet He Loved It.—The Minister—I suppose you are always glad to visit your grandparents in the country, aren't you?

Little Bobble—Yes, sir.
The Minister—There are apples to eat and horses to ride, and all that sort of thing, I suppose?

Little Bobble—No, grandpa won't let me ride the horses nor eat no apples.

The Minister—Yet you like to go there? What is it that you find so pleasant?

Little Bobble—I don't never have to go to preachin' when I'm in the country.—(Cleveland Leader.

Mes Caroline Westcott Romney, of Chicago, is going to start a newspaper in the Clondyke gold

There are 119 mountains in Colorado whose peaks are over twelve thousand feet above the ocean level. Forty of these are higher than fourteen thousand feet, and more than half of that number are so remote and rugged that no one has dared to attempt to climb them. Some of them are massed with snow, others have glacters over their approaches, and others are merely masses of jagged rocks.—(Denver Times.

"The Rochester Post-Express" tells a story of an old colored coachman who, as a slave, had atended his master's church, the Episcopal, for thirty years. After the war the master gave up his carriage, and the coachman shifted for himself. Taking advantage of his freedom, he began visiting various churches, and finally made a new connection. Meeting his old master one day, admitted, with some embarrassment, that he had done changed" and "jined de Mefodis," He said he "liked 'em bettah," and when pinned down told why: "Well, I'll tell you, marster; you know when you goes to a Mefodis' church, jes' as soon as you gits inside dey settle right down to business, preachin' of de Gorspul, whilst in de 'Piskerpul church it takes 'em too long to read de perceedin's de las' meetin'!"

"Joblots knows how to please lady customers,"
"What does he do?"
"He calls all the married women 'Miss',"—(Chicago Record,

MR. M'KINLEY'S HOLIDAYS.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY PASSED QUIETLY AND

RESTFULLY. THE PRESIDENT'S THOUGHTFULNESS FOR THOSE

ABOUT HIM-AN INFORMAL RECEP-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., Aus. 2.-President McKinley had an ideal day of rest to-day. The air was slightly warm, but that was not to be recented when the chilly days of last week were remembered. Lake Champlain, unruffled by any breeze, looked like a beautiful mirror, as it reflected the clouds that drifted slowly overhead and the bright colors of sunset. A haze hung over the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Adirondacks of New-York, and spread over the farming country

on both sides of the great lake. Everything impelled one to recreation rather than to labor, and the President, bidding goodby to his company of clerks from Washington. turned his attention to full enjoyment of the day. The morning hours were devoted by him partly to a quiet review, from the big veranda of the hotel, of the five hundred regulars of the 21st Infantry stationed at the Plattsburg Barracks. The regiment marched away from the barracks toward the hotel, which is two miles distant, about 10:30 a. m., and the blue uniforms appeared at the head of the road which winds up the bluff on which the hotel stands at 11 o'clock sharp, the hour named for the review. There is a beautiful level lawn in front of the hotel, and upon this piece of ground the regiment assembled, headed by its officers and the fine regimental band. A portion of the hotel veranda had been set

had come here from Washington with him. In order to prevent persons from crowding about his chair, carpenters had erected a stout barrier of wooden beams about the place selected for the occupation of the President and his friends. Above this barrier there had been hung American flags, which inclosed the place to such an extent as to make it resemble a box. President McKinley, upon arriving, also observed that the flags effectually prevented several hundred persons assembled upon the veranda from seeing those who had accompanied the President or the President himself, and. moreover, seriously shut out from their view the soldiers engaged in the review on the lawn below. The President at once directed that the flags should be removed, and this was done before he would pay any attention to the troops that were marching before him. The effect of the removal of the flags was to give every American citizen at the hotel an opportunity to see the head of the Nation. Upon every side Mr. McKinley was praised for this act of courtesy and kindness. There had been a great deal of curlosity to see Mrs. McKinley, and this was now gratified. She appeared, walking slowly, and leaning upon the arm of her husband, but apparently in much better health than when she arrived here. The President carefully led her to an armchair at the right of his own. Mrs. McKinley's face glowed with interest as she looked at the firm ranks of the regulars drawn up on the lawn, but she also seemed to be caring tenderly for the pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Porter. She put one arm around the child and had her close to her throughout the review. Mrs. Porter sat in a chair at Mrs. McKinley's right hand, and Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger had seats at the left of the President. Standing back of the Secretary of War were General John W. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and Captain H. F. Hedges and Captain J. E. Coon, his aids. General Wilson had been summoned here by the Secretary of War for some business purpose.

The 21st Infantry was led by Lieutenant-Colonel McKibben, and executed the manœuvres that it would ordinarily execute at the barracks in Plattsburg. There was marching and counter-marching, and finally the regiment marched in review before its chief officers, and the President and the Secretary of War. The regiment has many experienced officers and is one of the best drilled in the service. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley watched the manœuvres with apparently keen interest, and the Secretary of War looked much pleased when the President enthusiastically sai review: "Why, we ought to have this here every morning!" The Secretary of War accordingly gave orders that the regiment should hold its morning review here every morning until the President departs. After the review the President took Mrs. McKinley to her room, and then, exchanging his stiff gray derby for a soft panama hat, in company with General Alger he went off for a long walk through the woods. This afternoon the President once more took

his wife out riding, in company with the Secretary of War, Mrs. Alger and Mr. and Mrs. Porter. The President has a carriage with three seats, and apparently greatly enjoys these rides. To-day he had his driver drive for twelve miles. Southward along the shores of Lake Champlain.
The party all took much pleasure in the ride.
To the guests of the Hotel Champlain and the

To the guests of the Hotel Champlain and the people of Plattsburg and its vicinity the President and Mrs. McKinley gave an informal reception to-night. It was held in the glass corridor of the Hotel Champlain. Mrs. McKinley sat in an armchair and the President stood by her side. At the right of the President were the Secretary of War, Mrs. Aiger and Mr. and Mrs. Porter. Several hundred ladles and gentlemen attended the reception.

attended the reception.

The President received a visit this afternoon from Father Lavelle and Mrs. Ashman, of the Catholic Summer School, and was invited to visit the school. The President intimated that he might visit the school to-morrow. It is situated that the control of he might visit the school and remain. Archbishop Corrigan will visit the school and remain some time inspecting it next week.

To-morrow Vice-President Hobart is expected here from Newport, and in a few days Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, will come here from Indiana,

dianapolis. Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of White

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, of White-hall, arrived here to-night from Whitehall to see the Secretary of War on business.

Another arival to-night was Reuben L. Fox, clerk of the Republican State Committee of this State, and Mrs. Fox. Mr. Fox is on his way to New-York from Maine to begin the work of the State Committee for this fall's campaign.

THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE REUNION. Troy, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A special dispatch from Private Secretary J. Addison Porter, to "The Troy Press," states that President McKinley has accepted the invitation to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Troy on August 20.

MR. GERRY'S FURNITURE.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS BROUGHT UP IN DE-TERMINING THE AMOUNT OF DUTY.

Elbridge T. Gerry was at the Custom House yesterday afternoon to see about some antique fur-niture which he purchased in London, and which arrived by the Paris on July 24. The furniture is valued at \$1,500, and duty was assessed on it at 35 per cent, as manufactures of wood under the Dingley bill. Mr. Gerry said the furniture was entitled to entry free of duty, as antiquities under the Wilson bill. The Wilson bill said that articles manufactured prior to 1700 were classed as antiquities. Mr. Gerry said his furniture was made in the time of Louis XV. Harrison W. Gourley, Special Deputy Naval Officer, looked up the matter and found that Louis XV was born in 1710 and died in 1774. Mr. Gerry insisted that the Louis XV period was from 1650 to 1759. Mr. Gourley replied that the Louis XIV period was probably the one Mr. Gerry had in mind, Louis XIV having been born in 1638 and cled in 1715. Any way, Mr. Gourley said, the furniture came under the Dingley bill, as it was entered at the Custom House on the day the Dingley bill became a law. Mr. Gerry said the furniture was entered before noon on Saturday, July 24, whereas the President aid not sign the Dingley bill until 430 o'clock in the afternoon; accordingly, he would protest against the levying of duty on the furniture. His protest will be the first protest on antiquities under

protest will be the first protest on antiquities know the Dingley bill.

Mr. Gerry, while talking, put his vachting cap on the Collector's chair and the Collector sat on it. The Collector weighs two hundred pounds.

The furniture is only part of a lot that Mr. Gerry bought in London. About half of it arrived some time ago. The remainder, which arrived by the Parls on July 24, had been resold by the dealer from whom he purchased it. Mr. Gerry found it is another establishment and repurchased it.